THE POSITION OF WOMEN TEACHERS

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

The Representation of the People Bill.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons on July 18th, that although the Boundary Commissioners had made great progress, their reports were not ready yet, and that as these reports were necessary before the Representation of the People Bill could be completed, it would be impossible to "finish" it before the Recess. In reply to a question, he added that the Government hoped to get as far as Clause 26 this Session.

Meanwhile, the division on the Amendment to the Minimum Wage Clause of the Corn Production Bill makes it plain that the Government are still very strong, and that the rumours of a possible general election on the old register, current at the beginning of the week, are without foundation.

Ireland and Women's Suffrage.

We published last week an important letter on the Suffrage situation in Ireland, which we hope our readers have carefully considered. Non-party Women Suffragists have always had to encounter special difficulties in Ireland, a country in which party divisions, depending as they do on divisions of race and creed, are more fundamental and all-embracing than in England or Scotland. Just now every Irish person who loves Ireland is faced with painful problems, and for none are they more painful than for the Suffragists.

The Sinn Fein party has, it is true, adopted Women's Suffrage on equal terms with men as part of its programme, and has repudiated beforehand any constitutional arrangements for the future which are not based on universal suffrage for men and women. But many Irish people believe that the party has also been committed by its leaders to a policy of entire separation from Great Britain, and it is therefore absolutely impossible for those who do not wish for this to work with it.

The attitude of the two other Irish parties towards the Suffrage question is unfortunately very doubtful. The Nationalists maintain that the terms of enfranchisement should be left to the Convention to decide, but no woman has been appointed a member of the Convention, and no promise has been made that if the decisions of the conference are submitted to a referendum, women will be amongst those to whom it is referred. Meanwhile the Unionists are pressing for redistribution, and it has been suggested in the press of this country that the Government may find the best solution of some of its difficulties in leaving Ireland out of the Representation of the People Bill.

It will indeed be a grievous thing if this party tangle results in Ireland being deprived of the services of her women at a time when she needs them so badly. The questions in which we feel that women's experience and point of view are specially needed in Great Britain—housing, education, Poor-Law reform, infant welfare—are, if possible, even more pressing in Ireland than they are on this side of St. George's Channel. We most earnestly join in the appeal of our Irish correspondent to Unionists and Nationalists to "forget party considerations, and think only of Ireland, a country which needs the best services of all her people, men and women alike."

Industrial Unrest and Women's Wages.

The Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Unrest has just been issued. The Commission finds the main causes of unrest in two facts—that the cost of living has increased disproportionately to the advance in wages, and that the distribution of food supplies is unequal. It makes various recommendations as to regulation of wages, prices, and distribution. In the matter of prices the Government is already preparing to follow its advice.

The findings of the Commission in connection with wages is the part of the report which most closely affects women. One of these is "the inconsiderate treatment of women whose wages are sometimes as low as 13s." Another, the unsatisfactory working of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, especially as it touches female labour. So much for the hoped-for benefits of Circular L 2, which was to secure a minimum wage of £1 to every woman over eighteen! The Commission strongly supports the proposed formation of Joint Standing Industrial Councils, composed of representatives of employers and employed. It remains to ensure a proper representation of women's interests upon these Councils.

A Canadian Woman Candidate.

Canada has made rapid advances since the beginning of the war in giving political rights to women.

Women's Suffrage has been already adopted by Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and Ontario for the Provincial Legislature. In Alberta women are eligible for Parliament, and about two months ago the first woman member of the Legislature was elected. A second woman is now standing. The Alberta Military Representation Act provides that there shall be two members, representing soldiers and nurses serving abroad.

One of the candidates is Lieut. Catherine MacAdams, attached to the Canadian Army in England, and at present nursing at the Canadian Military Hospital, Orpington, Kent.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN INDIA.

An interesting discussion recently took place at the Mysore Economic Conference on the question of making the education of girls up to the age of nine universal and compulsory. Principal C. R. Reddy, of the Maharaja's College, stated that the public sentiment was in favour of compulsion. He said that Women's Associations were also in favour of compulsion. The President of Bangalore City Municipality had written to say that while the women were for compulsion, the men were generally Conservative. After considerable discussion the resolution in favour of compulsory education was carried by one vote.

Readers of The Common Cause will remember that in October, 1915, Mrs. Fawcett introduced a deputation to Mr. Austen Chamberlain on the subject of the further development by the Government of India of the education of girls. One strong point made in the memorial which the deputation presented was that in many native States far greater progress had been made during recent years than in those parts of the country which were under our Government.

Since then some progress has been made for the demand, and it is interesting that women's associations in India are beginning to press for it.

WOMEN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN MIDDLESEX.

Some difficulties have arisen in Middlesex over the methods of recruiting for the women's army of workers on the land. Three of the most prominent members of the Middlesex Women's War Agricultural Committee have tendered their resignations. The reason they give for doing so is "the domination of the Committee by the officials of the Board of Agriculture." The resigning members state that these officials have insisted on accepting for agricultural work girls who are obviously physically and mentally unsuitable. They say that frequently these girls have been very young (although the Board stated that only in exceptional cases should girls under twenty be accepted), and that in many cases proper care has not been taken to fulfil the official pledge that suitable accommodation shall be provided for recruits.

The result of this policy is as might be anticipated. Of four girls selected in Middlesex, three had to be discharged for ill-health within a month, the fourth was arrested for theft and was proved to be mentally deficient.

An impartial enquiry into the administration of the women's land scheme in Middlesex seems necessary, and is already being demanded by a section of the Press.

TRAINING OF A WOMAN CANDIDATE.

The previous career of Miss MacAdams, the Canadian woman candidate, is interesting. After leaving school, she studied household economics at Guelph, where she graduated with honours. She then took a post-graduate course of household science at Chicago. Next she became attached to the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton, as organiser of women's institutes for the province. She taught food subjects in several Government schools, and in the Edmonton public schools was supervisor of household arts. Now she is dietitian at the Orpington Military Hospital, Kent.

Her work as organiser of women's institutes has a special interest for British women, as the co-operative institute movement is one which the war has brought into special prominence, and which many think we should do well to adopt. It aims at raising the standard of rural life and stimulating agricultural development. There is a Central Authority which organises branch institutes and supplies the practical help required to enable them to start. The branches soon become self-supporting. Their members co-operate to buy expensive household implements. They endeavour to extend knowledge of hygiene and domestic science, and frequently they work at improving social conditions. So far these Canadian women's institutes have proved most successful, and their work is particularly in evidence at the present time.

Friends and Supporters please note Change of Name of
"THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT"
to (Editor: E. Sylvia Pankhurst)
"The WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT"
Beginning July 28th, 1917.
Adult Suffrage, Peace, Socialism, Women's Interests. Of all Newsagents or 400, Old Ford Road, London, E.3. Every Saturday. One Penny.

A "COMMON CAUSE" HUT IN FRANCE.

The readers of The Common Cause did a good piece of work when they helped to build and equip the largest hut yet erected for the benefit of girl workers.

We now ask them to give their support to more work of the same nature.

We published last week an invitation from the National Service Department to women and girls to come forward in greater and greater numbers to join "the Women's Army in France." A very large number of girls have already responded to similar appeals, and besides those who join the Auxiliary Army, numbers of other women V.A.D.s—telephone-operators, clerks, carpenters, cooks, &c.—have, in the last few months, offered their services in France.

It is urgently necessary that opportunities of rest and recreation should be provided for these girl-workers. It must be remembered that they are in a foreign country, under war conditions, exposed inevitably to a certain amount of strain, and faced very often with unaccustomed discomforts and difficulties. It is up to those at home to help them. The Young Women's Christian Association have undertaken this work, and The Common Cause is anxious to do its bit.

We appeal to our readers to help us to raise £900 for this object.

This sum will build and equip a hut and run it for one year.

A quick response is urgently needed, in order that our hut may be ready for the winter, which is, of course, the time when it is most wanted.

Subscriptions should be sent to The Editor, The Common Cause, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

"THE COMMON CAUSE" AT THE FRONT.

We cannot refrain from publishing the following letter which has been received by a member of the Executive Committee of the N.U.W.S.S. from a Corporal "in the Field." Our readers will remember the leading article (by Mrs. Alys Russell) to which the Corporal refers.

It is not only because of its delightful compliments to The Common Cause that we are anxious that our readers should see this letter; it is because it is a fresh illustration of the interest that the men who are offering their lives for the country feel in the work that women are doing at home. A fortnight ago we published another letter from the B.E.F. addressed to the London Society for Women's Suffrage, and expressing the writer's delight at the Women's Suffrage victory in the House. Such letters keep coming from those abroad to all who are toiling for reforms at home. They are a great encouragement—perhaps the greatest we could have. In the unity of ideals between men and women, between fighters abroad and workers at home, lies the glorious hope of the future which sustains us in the present time of anxiety and trouble.

Letter from a Corporal "In the Field."

"Thank you so much for the Baby week number of The Common Cause, which is a wonderful issue. I have read the leading article several times, and some of my chums have sat and listened to it whilst I read it aloud. The good news and work were joyful news to the fathers out here fighting. It was simply splendid to study the expressions that came into their faces when they heard of some of the things that had been done for the little ones, and what it was further proposed to do. The Cause is wished success by many of the men out here.

"The lessons taught by the Yellow Press are being forgotten, and the men no longer repeat it like parrots. When they wonder why they have been so long in seeing the truth about the women's movement, I quietly inform them that they must read the women's weekly journals. 'If you chaps are in the habit of purchasing on a Saturday evening *Sunday Stories* for your wives, you ought to buy a copy of The Common Cause along with it, and ask her to read it.' 'But we haven't had the chance to buy anything for our wives for months now,' they said. 'That is well known, but as you fellows often say you are beat for something to put in your letters, why not write and tell your wife to buy The Common Cause?' You would have smiled to have heard some of them tell what their wives would say. But, however, I feel sure some of them will try it."

May we suggest that it would be a good work for any of our readers who can do so to send copies of The Common Cause to friends at the Front, and also to make sure that all clubs for soldiers' wives receive copies every week?

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

WELCOME to FRANCE!

"Where is the 'Common Cause HUT?"

A NEW EFFORT FOR "Common Cause" readers

A few months ago the readers of this journal generously subscribed over £1,000 for the building, equipment and maintenance of "The Common Cause" Hut which is now proving such a huge boon to the munition workers in and around Coventry. We now make a NEW appeal for a similar hut, for the use of the girls and women who have so nobly volunteered with the Women's Auxiliary Army in France.

Thousands of brave girls are leaving their homes and country to go to a land where, to most of them, the language and surroundings are all strange, and the conditions of living quite different from what they have been used to at home. On their arrival in France, the happiest welcome they can have is to be able to go to a Y.W.C.A. hut where they can get rest and refreshment and the companionship and help of their own countrywomen.

Y.W.C.A

A "Common Cause" HUT for FRANCE

The Young Women's Christian Association have asked the Editor of "The Common Cause" to provide one of these huts, to be paid for and supported entirely by readers of this journal, and to be called

"THE COMMON CAUSE" HUT.

Such a hut is sadly wanted now, but it will become an even more urgent necessity as soon as the winter comes upon us. To be in readiness to shelter the girls from the cold and wet and snow, it is necessary to start the erection of the hut immediately, and we earnestly appeal to our readers to send us their Donations without delay.

The total amount asked for is £900, which is made up as follows:—

£500 TO PROVIDE THE HUT,
£200 TO EQUIP IT,
£200 TO MAINTAIN IT FOR 1 YEAR.

£900 (Total)

Remember! This "named" Hut will be a perpetual reminder to our girls in France of our love and sympathy for them, and will incidentally give publicity in France to the great cause which our journal represents.

"Bis dat qui cito dat"

—"(S) he gives twice who gives promptly" applies with particular force in this instance. The quicker your donations are sent in and the more generous they are, the quicker the hut will be ready for the girls. Will you please send your "bit" NOW?

Cheques, postal orders, etc., should be addressed to the Editor of "The Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

To the Editor of "The Common Cause,"
14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.1.

Dear Madam,

I enclose my "bit" towards "The Common Cause" Hut for our Girls in France,

viz.: _____

wishing it every success.

Signed _____

Address _____

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Political Values.

There are few Suffragists who have not, in the course of their labours for Woman Suffrage, come across the bogey of a possible sex vote; a bogey of appalling aspect when combined with the thought of a franchise involving a majority of women voters. Nevertheless, the fear of such a consummation as a political cleavage between men as such, and women as such, has never been a prominant plank in the anti-Suffrage platform; not because it is impossible to conceive of any question upon which the interests of men clash with those of women, but because it is impossible to assume that men and women will invariably act logically and ruthlessly in pursuit of their own immediate interest, and because the problems of government include a number of vital concerns which involve economic cleavage, philosophic cleavage, racial cleavage, cross-cutting sex cleavage.

Now it is, of course, possible that a measure of woman suffrage might make very little difference to political life in general beyond swelling the existing political party organisations without materially altering their relative strength. It is possible, but it is not probable, because the great mass of women who have taken part in the fight for woman suffrage—and they coincide roughly with the leading women workers in all branches of social activity—are determined that it shall not be so. Their fight has been inspired, in the main, by a more forcible incentive than cold, abstract justice, and by a less definite ideal than the protection of the minority of women in industry under existing economic conditions. The real driving force of the woman suffrage movement is a belief that the weapon of the franchise in the hands of determined and untiring workers may result—will result—in a very striking re-arrangement of the political values which have grown up during the nineteenth century. When we come to examine this statement a little more closely, it will be recognised as a most comprehensive and obvious platitude.

If we regard the modern state from the point of view of Olympians looking down from the heights upon a busy and exceedingly complex ant-heap, we shall observe that the greater number of its inhabitants are engaged in one of two occupations; on the one hand, the production and distribution of wealth; on the other, the bearing and rearing of children, and the maintenance of the homes which form a background to the lives of the producers. We shall observe, further, that this separation of function coincides roughly with division of the inhabitants into men and women, with the exception of some thousands of women who have wandered into the ranks, mainly the lower ranks, of the producers, generally with a view to temporary sojourn there, pending the assumption of the child-bearing and home-making function. Whether the above-mentioned arrangement is a just one, an expedient one, an inevitable one, is a matter for argument: but, right or wrong, it exists, and has existed at least since the days when capital first called the man out of his home and made him part of the great complex machine of modern production, with new social relations, new sources of pain and pleasure, leaving the woman behind in her old unbroken isolation.

When we come to government, we find, of course, that being, by the nature of the franchise, confined to the male half of society, it is concerned almost exclusively with those matters which affect men as members of an organised State or as producers of wealth. With the background of home life it has little concern. And during the nineteenth century two new classes of producers came into their own: in 1832, for example, industrial employers wrested a share of political power from agricultural employers, with the result that Free Trade became the dominant political issue until its triumph a decade and a-half later; and the leaders of the Free Trade movement, be it noted, were not consumers in search of cheap bread, but

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producers in search of markets. But in 1867 a new extension of the franchise brought another class of producers into the political balance—the male industrial wage-earner; and in the course of the half-century or so which followed, political interests busied themselves to an ever-increasing degree with the problems at issue between capital and labour. By the beginning of the twentieth century we find one of the two large political parties in something like alliance with the labour interest. Meanwhile, the child-bearer and home-maker remained as before in splendid isolation, so far outside the pale of political controversy that an uninstructed Olympian might imagine, if he omitted to peer through her kitchen window, that her life was one of idyllic tranquillity. It is true that from time to time social reformers, acting mainly on their own initiative, have succeeded in focussing a small measure of public attention upon the life of this unknown population, and their efforts have not infrequently ended in the triumphal passage of a permissive act, opening up vistas of activity to the more energetic of local authorities, the obvious assumption being that such matters as housing and mother-craft are not concerns of national importance.

Such have been, in the main, the political values of the nineteenth century; and Suffragists who know, or suspect, something of the conditions under which the great majority of babies enter the world of 1917, are determined to create a new set. They will know that this has been accomplished when, on a full night in the House of Commons, a Premier and an Opposition leader fight bitterly and gloriously over the endowment of motherhood; or when a party caucus gravely summons its members to the Albert Hall to hear its leader pronounce on the rebuilding of Bethnal Green.

MARY STOCKS.

Female Reformers of a Century Ago.

In the long and tedious struggle for the Reform Bill of 1832, certain years stand out as years of special excitement. Amongst them 1819 is notable not only for the unhappy Peterloo demonstration at Manchester, when the crowds who assembled for a peaceful and orderly meeting were charged and dispersed with loss of life by the Yeomanry, but for the formation, in the North, of Female Reform Societies, described by *The Annual Register* as "an entirely novel and truly portentous circumstance." These societies were formed amongst working women, middle-class women apparently taking no part in them.

The history of the preceding years, illustrated by documents amongst the Home Office Papers at the Record Office, throws some light on this new development. The interest of the working classes in these years oscillates between political and industrial agitation. The reform agitation of 1816 and 1817, checked by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the wholesale imprisonment of the working-class reform leaders, was succeeded in 1818 by a time of what would now be called "industrial unrest." The Lancashire workpeople attempted by a series of strikes to gain some share in the renewed commercial prosperity of the time. Into the history of these strikes it would be impossible to enter here, but it is interesting to note that women, whether as wage-earners or as wives of wage-earners, played an important part in them. They paraded the streets in large numbers, and were described by the harassed stipendiary magistrate as being "infinitely the worst" in any disturbances. In one strike at least, probably that of the Power Loom weavers at Stockport, women received the same strike pay as men. This we know, because some of the papers seized by the authorities contain particulars of subscriptions and disbursements, written in the neatest of copper-plate hands, with entries such as, "Paid to 73 Men and Women at 5s. each," or "To 21 Men and Women at 7s. each." One of these papers, in addition to the figures, contains some moral reflections: "Neglect of Duty is derogatory to Civilisation, injurious to the Commonwealth, criminal in the Eye of the Law, and fractory to Union Societies." It is interesting to compare with this the sentiments of the protagonist of the Manchester employers revealed in one of his letters: "Nothing, in my opinion, is more unwise in any case than to allow the lower orders to feel their strength, and to extend their communications with each other without restraint. Allow them to go on uninterrupted, and they become daily more licentious." The lower orders were certainly not allowed to go on uninterrupted, for, by the use of the iniquitous Combination Law, the strikes were broken, the leaders arrested and sent to prison, and the rank and file, both men and women, forced by starvation to return to work.

It is a sign of the position that women were assuming that, after the collapse of the strikes, a remarkable pamphlet was published, signed, if not composed, by five Manchester working women, one of them the sister of a man who had been killed in a disturbance outside a mill. These women suggested a novel policy. Compelled, "though most reluctantly, to depart from that state of melancholy so characteristic of the injured of our sex," they appeal to the workmen to establish "Savings Banks, and by their means, on a *proper* and *legal* system if need require it, even erect factories, build warehouses, open shops, and bid defiance to all the rich, delicate-fingered gentry in the world for coping with you in the market with good and cheap goods." The women who signed this pamphlet rendered themselves liable to severe penalties; but, luckily for them, the Law Officers to whom the matter was referred, reported that though the pamphlet was of a mischievous tendency, and could well be the subject of a criminal prosecution, yet it was so artfully composed that it might be difficult to persuade a Jury of its libellous character, and, at any rate, it was not prudent to prosecute at the time.

Though the policy suggested by these women, it is hardly necessary to say, was not followed, the prosecutions and the failure of the strikes made a deep impression on working-class opinion. The reformers were not slow to point the moral that, whilst Parliamentary representation remained unchanged, the Combination Acts would block the way to any improvement in economic conditions. Accordingly, the Reform agitation started with renewed vigour in 1819, and much of its driving force came from the bitter lessons of the previous year. In this agitation it was natural that women should share, as they had shared in the hopes and disillusionments of the strikes.

The first Female Reform Society was started at Blackburn, and from thence "circular letters were issued, inciting the wives and daughters of workmen in different branches of manufacture to form sister societies for the purpose of co-operating with the men, and of instilling into the minds of their children 'a deep-rooted hatred of our tyrannical trade rulers.'" At a Blackburn Reform meeting, the Female Reformers presented a green and scarlet cap of liberty to the assembly, and one of them, Mrs. Alice Kitchen, was bold enough to address the meeting. The movement spread rapidly. "I dare say you have seen by *The Observer*," wrote one confident woman to her husband, who was imprisoned in connection with the strikes, "that the women have taken it in hand, and you will see that they will do something, for one woman will do more than five men."

At the numerous Reform meetings in the North, including Peterloo, deputations of female reformers were present. A correspondent, whose letter was sent up to the Home Office, described a meeting at Leigh. "I was seated by the side of these *patriotic* ladies, and was informed of their rules and regulations, which, I am certain, no one of common sense in London would believe it was capable of bringing women into an organised system of operation (*sic*). These Lancashire women are proverbially witches in politics (if not in beauty)." How far the Female Reformers cherished any idea that Reform would affect the position of their sex as well as of their class, it is impossible to say. Even amongst the bold spirits who called for universal suffrage, women were usually classed with lunatics and children as excluded from any claim to a vote.

The women politicians were not unrebuked by members of their own sex. In a printed address to "the Women of England against Female Reform Societies," written by "An Englishwoman," the writer pleads with them. "But surely the Women of England are not to be so easily misled; surely they profess a truer sense of the dignity and purity which belong to the Female Character than to become the tools of Faction and the instruments of Villainy. The Women of England have always been celebrated above those of other Nations, for all the virtues which adorn their sex: they have been celebrated as performing better than those of other Nations the duties of the Wife, the Mother, and the Friend; and their modesty and domestic habits have gained them universal esteem. And will you then, my dear Countrywomen, will any of you forfeit this character, a character which so highly ennobles you?"

Perhaps the most interesting document, revealing the attitude of the working-men reformers to their new comrades, is a long letter from a certain John Bagguley to the Female Reformers of Stockport in reply to their condolences on his imprisonment. Bagguley was a hot-headed, warm-hearted young agitator, the terror of the more moderate advocates of the causes he championed. His pen was as unrestrained as his tongue, and the more violent or indiscreet pamphlets or handbills of this time were, rightly or wrongly, usually

attributed to him. In this case prison gave him leisure for a naïve disquisition on the whole position of women.

"It appears to me," he writes, "that the female part of the creation have too long been kept in a kind of slavish inferiority. Their tyrannic Lords say that they are slow in their movements and unable to discover the great and palpable difference between silently and Judiciously directing all the wires of domestic Machinery and continually dragging them into notice, and clamouring loudly upon their own merits, while they obtrude upon our view what should be felt by its effects but should be seldom or ever seen.

"To convert Women into Philosophers, they say, would destroy their natural softness—nay, it would completely Metemorphas (*sic*) these enchanting, these lovely Daughters of Venice.

"But I reply, Can a stupid woman make a pudding? So can a sensible one. Can a stupid woman distinguish muslin from cambric, hem a handkerchief, and tell the difference between half-a-crown and three shillings? So can a sensible woman.

"But independently of all this, they can be rational companions to their Husbands, they can heighten their joys and alleviate their sorrows . . . and to crown all, a woman can educate her own children and train them up to Virtue and Honnor and Liberty.

"Is the soul of a Woman formed of different materials or derived from a different sourse than man's? I say no. Away, then, with this vain disparity, and let us see female Newtons, and female Locks, and female Hampdens.

"Your long inactivity, Ladies, in the fair field of science seems to me to have originated in the barbarous and superstitious custom of shuting females up in Cloisters and teaching them to believe that the most acceptable sacrifice they could make to their God would be to abstain from all worldly concerns and implicitly obey the dictates of their spiritual pastors. . . . But with a Woolstencroft, a McAnley, a Montague, a Carter, and a Williams before me, I begin to think that the inequality of sexes ought to subside. Yes, ladies, exercise your intelects; you have the power, you only want the will to become great; do but exercise your wills, and you must soon rise, if not transendant, at least Eaqual in the scale of being. I am not writing to please nor to flatter; no, ladies, I am writing to instruct. I wish you to strip off the garb of the Automaton and Manifest to those whould be Lords of the Creation, that you are Reasonable—thinking, aye! and corrageous beings, too, be not over-sanguine in your Expectations, be not over-heated in your temperaments, for with a steady step assisted by minds immortal and souls immaterial, you must, you will—nay, you shall!—ultimately rise to your Equilibrium in the link of creation."

In spite of Bagguley's exhortations, the activities of the Female Reformers were short-lived. The meetings, the gifts of caps of liberty, the daring innovations of speeches by women were all stopped by the famous Six Acts, and when the Reform Bill came, after long years, it was not only women who were left in the cold, it was the whole of the working classes.

Barbara Hammond.

Reviews.

A League of Nations. (The League of Nations Society, 6d.)

These contributions by various writers on the project of a League of Nations, have been published, as we are told in the introduction, to "familiarise the public with an idea upon the realisation of which in some adequate form the whole future of society depends," and to convince people that the formation of such a league is more than the "Utopian aspiration of a handful of cranks"—an idea which should certainly be dispelled by the list of speakers at recent meetings of the Society, including as this does, the names of General Smuts, Viscount Bryce, Lord Buckmaster, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Hugh Cecil.

The subjects with which the Society has been formed to deal are intricate in the extreme, highly controversial, and of great importance, and it will be all to the good if those who are just now turning their thoughts to the future of civilisation study its publications attentively. At a recent conference of clergy of all denominations, representing Roman Catholics, Anglicans, and Nonconformists, convened by the Society, the Bishop of Oxford, after explaining that he himself stood for victory before peace, said that, so long as convinced supporters of England's share in this war can take part in the League and leaven it, there need be no fear in facing the international problem that we *must* face, and had better think out in good time. While disclaiming responsibility for the opinions of its contributors, the Society has gathered together a number of essays, dealing with the problem of how to give some practical expression to the longings of all people for a peace which shall rest on something firmer, and more permanent, than the mere disinclination of a generation which has known modern warfare to renew the struggle.

In the first of these essays—"The Concert of Europe and the Balance of Power"—Mr. G. M. Gooch, M.A., traces the root idea of a league of nations to enforce peace far back into history, showing the varying forms in which it has appeared, and the efforts which have been made towards its realisation, only to fail through the jealous rivalries of statesmen, nations, and alliances.

The next article, "The Development of International Arbitration," by Mr. T. J. Lawrence, M.A., LL.D., has also an historical basis. It traces the theory and practice of arbitration from their early application in certain Grecian cities, before the Christian era, to the "Alabama" award and the institution of treaties of arbitration.

"The Reduction of Armaments and the League," by the Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., defines the attitude of the League of Nations Society and of the American League to Enforce Peace, towards the employment of armaments. "These societies propose that every nation shall bind itself to apply its armed forces without hesitation against any member of the League who breaks the peace in defiance of his word. It will not matter for a moment what are the rights or wrongs of the dispute. If a country which has promised to allow all disputes to be investigated before taking up arms, attacks its neighbour without such preliminaries, even if its cause be just, it will find arrayed against it the armies and the navies of all the other nations. By this means every State will be free from the risk of being taken by surprise."

Of the remaining essays, "The Women's Movement and the League," by Mrs. Creighton, will be of special interest to readers of The Common Cause, since it deals with what women have achieved in the past in the matter of international organisation, and with their special qualifications for the work of healing and restoration after the war. "The thinking women of the world," she says, "are bound to be an active, living, energising force on the side of peace. These years have taught them what war means. Apart from their individual and national sufferings, they have seen the ruin of their hopes and plans for the welfare of the world. But what they have learned and done in the past will not be wasted in the future."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Freedom Songs. By Reddie Mallett (Watts and Co., 1s.).
Electoral Reform. By A. H. Mackmurdo (King and Co., 3d.).
Thoughts, Essays and Lyrics. By F. E. Scarborough (Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1s. 6d.).

Change of Name.

The "Woman's Dreadnought" announces that it is changing its title. It will in future be known as "The Workers' Dreadnought."

"No matter how often washed"

Burgess, Ledward & Co. Ltd —the dyers and manufacturers —will replace any garment made from a DURO fabric if the colour fades from any cause

DURO NURSE

for very hard wear, and especially suitable for children's knock-about dresses and overalls. In plain, sky, butcher, and natural, also in white grounds in various widths stripes, self grounds in butcher and navy in a variety of small designs. 30 inches wide.

DURO PIQUE

—with a special soft velour finish. Suitable for dresses, coats and skirts, and the fashionable coat frocks. In plain white in various size cords, also white grounds with sky, butcher, pink, hello, brown, grey or black, in fine, medium, and bold cords. 40 inches wide.

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Correspondence.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

MADAM,—When an "expert" was appointed President of the Board of Education there followed an outburst of applause from the public; and when Mr. Fisher's progressive scheme was made known, great was the rejoicing in the ranks of those who realise that the education of the young is one of the greatest bulwarks of a nation.

But, I regret to say, the President has begun his forward move with a backward step. He proposes to fix by law a minimum salary for men and women teachers in the primary schools which differentiates to the advantage of the former.

If this retrograde idea finds a place on the Statute Book, it will mean that every woman teacher will receive a government stamp of inferiority, and every man a like stamp of superiority—of sex, not of efficiency. Why, Madam, surely this is harking back to the early Victorian era! Hitherto custom and prejudice have ruled that women teachers should receive lower payment for equal work. Now it would appear that compulsion will join hands with prejudice.

Then, too, a Departmental Committee to consider primary school teachers' salaries has been appointed, and one of the principles laid down to guide this committee in its deliberations is SEX—accident of birth!

At present this indignity is offered to one section of teachers only, but soon a committee is to deal with the salaries of secondary school teachers, and should this grave injustice be allowed to take root, it will spread So, all women workers are in danger.

Then the constitution of the established committee is most unsatisfactory. Of eighteen members *four* are *women*—one, only, a primary school mistress, while *five masters* have been elected to serve. Yet, women teachers greatly outnumber men in the work of education.

It would almost appear that Mr. Fisher has no sense of fair play; either that, or he is so obsessed with the idea that only man-made dicta can be right that he does not realise how unfair he is.

According to the Press, he said: "A discontented teacher is a danger to society." He is going far towards creating a pretty good supply of these "dangers."

Thanking you in anticipation for a space in your valuable and interesting paper.

ELEANOR MARDON.

DELAY IN APPOINTING NURSES.

MADAM,—As a constant reader of your valuable paper, I know your fairness and justice in dealing with public matters, and wish to solicit your interest in the following case of many trained nurses.

After a training of four years at a London Hospital, I, with a large number of friends realising the need for trained nurses for the Army, and reading daily of the demand for such services, offered ourselves for service abroad, and were readily accepted. During the first week in May we signed on for service abroad, and were told to be in readiness at twenty-four hours' notice to leave. We spent a week of rush and tear in order to get our equipment, a grant for which Government provided us, all our papers were marked "Short Notice for . . .," but after all these weeks we are still in London; not having had a word of explanation or regret from the War Office.

Everyone knows that nurses are paid very little, insufficient at any time to keep them in clothing, etc., and here we are, a band of women anxious to be of service (perhaps for all we know many hundreds are placed in a similar predicament) out of employment, not receiving payment, after having given years of service to the State, kept in London without a word for nearly three months.

It seems very hard indeed that we should be treated in this manner. Of course, we realise that during war time all kinds of unexpected difficulties arise, but surely nurses are needed. If not, why are they being still engaged for service abroad, still being weekly given equipment grants, and still being kept waiting? If we are not needed, why are we not told? No employer would be allowed to treat employees thus. Is the Government acting fairly?

FROM AN INDIGNANT AND DISAPPOINTED NURSE.

SALARIES FOR NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS IN IRELAND.

The increases for National School Teachers under the new scheme were announced by Mr. Duke in the House of Commons on Friday night, July 20th. An Irish correspondent writes that they are satisfactory in many ways, but unfortunately fall far short of the "equal pay for equal work" standard. The Irish National School Teachers have constantly and unanimously pressed for this standard to be enforced, and it is much to be regretted that the Government did not see its way to such an obvious concession to justice, as well as expediency. Take an instance from the higher ranks. If £127 for men teachers in Grade I., Division II., is insufficient under present conditions, why is an increase leaving the woman teacher's salary at £123 deemed satisfactory? Has there been some recent order, overlooked among the multiplicity of such decrees, by which the price of food varies according to the sex of the purchaser? If £63 be too low a salary for a man entering one of the lowest posts (Grade 3), is it satisfactory to increase the woman teacher, doing the same work with the same qualifications, to a salary of £64, while the man's pay is increased to £78? Perhaps we shall change all this in the near future, but delays are deeply to be regretted.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS VIOLET EUSTACE.
MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary)
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary:
MISS EDITH STOPFORD.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4873 Vic.

The Parliamentary Recess will make a short breathing space in some of the work of the N.U.W.S.S., but it seems unlikely that it will be anything more.

In the first week of August, Committees are meeting as usual. After that there will be holidays in rotation, but except for Bank Holiday the Office will go on as at ordinary times.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1916 ...	1,358	14	8
Received from July 16th to 21st, 1917:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Miss E. M. F. Wren	5	0	
Miss A. Neligan	10	6	
Miss C. Taylor	1	1	0
AFFILIATION FEES.			
Doncaster W.S.S.	11	6	
Cambridge University Women Students' Society for Women's Suffrage, Girton College Branch	18	6	
Alva W.S.S.	5	0	
Elgin and Lossiemouth W.S.S.	10	0	
Helmsdale W.S.S.	5	0	
	£1,363	1	2

IMPORTANT.

Postal Orders should be crossed and filled in N.U.W.S.S. Treasury Notes should be treated like coins, and always registered If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Please address letters containing money either to the Secretary or to Mrs. Auerbach, or Miss Sterling, by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

At the moment of going to press the political news from Russia, bringing, as it does, a dangerous threat to Galicia, causes anxiety for the Millicent Fawcett Unit there, who may have to retreat for fear of being cut off by the advancing German Army. Our good wishes go out to them and to the Russians, who may yet rally and save the situation. According to the last news received at N.U. headquarters from Dr. King Atkinson, the work of the Galician Unit has been developing in importance, the Zemstvos being responsible for the upkeep, and the N.U. for salaries of their own *personnel*. The Russian advance has made the units more necessary than ever, and according to our last news, Dr. King Atkinson had taken over the direction of a new hospital of 200 beds at Podgaitza, 120 versts from Zaleschkiki, and we heard that Dr. May was being kept very busy with amputations and other casualties. "The new Minister of War, Kerenski, was here yesterday, and also General Brusiloff," writes Dr. King Atkinson in her last letter. "They spoke magnificently, and had a most enthusiastic reception. I marched with the sanitars and the officers of our Otread through the streets with the red banner flying to the meeting-place on the hillside outside the town, and the soldiers were massed there in thousands. It was very enthusiastic and interesting."

The original hospital at Zaleschkiki is reported as being filled with epidemic cases; in its large garden a "peasant-barrack has been erected with forty beds, as typhus has broken out in the villages."

This war has brought too many experiences of forced retreats before desolation and through peasant districts to leave any doubt of its difficulties and its hardships. When it has to be accomplished with defective transport over bad roads, with our hospital overcrowded with cases, many of which are infectious, one's imagination staggers before the prospect. We have no doubt Dr. King Atkinson and Dr. May are facing it resourcefully if it has to be faced, but we still hope that the brave Russian Army will rally and make its stand before Zaleschkiki becomes an untenable salient.

Donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

Cheques and postal-orders should be crossed, "London and County and Westminster Bank, Victoria."

GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS.

The following has been received by Mrs. Fawcett from Utrecht, dated June 5th:—

As the President of the Dutch Men's League for Women's Suffrage, I heartily congratulate you, your co-operators, and all English women on your success, with the hope that this first step may soon be followed by all others in order to realise all your wishes.—Respectfully,

H. Mansfeldt.

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital. for Home and Foreign Service.

Further subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray or the Hon. Mrs. B. M. Graves, Hon. Treasurer, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to July 12th, 1917	226,380	0	6
Further donations received to July 19th, 1917:—			
*Dundee W.S.S., per Miss Edith McIntyre, Hon. Treas.: Broughty Ferry Free Gift Sale, per Mrs. Wilkie, to name "Broughty Ferry" bed, Royaumont (£50); St. Margaret's School, per Miss Kydd, to maintain the two "St. Margaret's School, Broughty Ferry" beds, Royaumont (£50); William McKenzie, Esq. (£30), Anonymous (£5), Employees Messrs. Spalding & Valentine, Ltd. (£3 14s. 6d.), Employees Messrs. T. L. Miller & Co. (£2 4s. 3d.), Mrs. Newton (£1)—£141 18s. 9d., less expenses £11 1s. 6d. (£100 for two beds, balance for General Funds)	130	17	3
Anonymous		10	0
*14th Penny Weekly Collection in Greenock, per Miss Etta Shankland (Corsica)	23	6	0
*Firm and Employees Messrs. Wm. Hamilton & Co., per D. L. Laurie, Esq., per Miss Etta Shankland (7th instal.), for "Glen Shipbuilding Yard" bed, New Unit ...	3	5	9
*Per Miss Etta Shankland: Cardwell Bay Sunday School, per Miss Gilchrist (Children's Ward, Corsica) (£1), Pupils, Clyde School, Greenock, per the Misses Purves, for upkeep of bed, Corsica (13s.) ...	1	13	0
*Alex. Cupples, Esq	2	0	0
Mrs D. B. McLaren	5	0	0
*Per the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield: Miss Constance Ashley (£5), Miss Shaen (£1 1s.)	6	1	0
*Nairn W.S.S., per Mrs. Ellis, Hon. Treas. (monthly don.)...	15	0	0
*Gateshead W.S.S., per Mrs. J. T. Dunn, Hon Treas.: Gateshead W.S.S. (£2), Private donations (17s.)	2	17	0
Dr. and Mrs. Cargill Knott ...	1	15	0
*Per Miss Bury: Crombie Munition Workers, per H.M. Naval Ord. Officer, for "Crombie Munition Workers" bed (American Unit) (£14 8s. 6d.); Waukrigg Mill, Galashiels, for "Gala" bed (New Unit) (£2 10s. 6d.); Messrs. Fiddes & Co., per Williamina Smith, for "Aberdeen Workers" bed (American Unit) (11s.)	44	10	0
Miss Margaret Balderston ...		10	0
*Miss Oliphant	2	0	0
*The Misses Munro		10	0
*Per Miss Lucy Soutar: Proceeds of Concert given by the Children of Greenbank Crescent (Home Unit)	4	4	0
*Gourock W.S.S., per Mrs. Clatworthy, Hon. Treas.: Five months' collection of waste paper, £43 15s., less expenses £4 4s. 1d. (£39 10s. 11d.); Weekly collection in Gourock (13 weeks), £52 4s. 3d., less expenses 6s., per Miss Shepherd (£51 18s. 3d.); Staff, Gourock Central and Higher Grade School, per R. Fulton, Esq. (£1) ... ... (Already received £11 12s. 7d. —£100 for two "Gourock" beds, for Serbian refugees in Corsica, and £4 1s. 9d. for Home Unit.)	92	9	2
Women and Girl Employees in King's Norton Metal Works, per Geo. Mullins, Esq., Hon. Treas.	10	0	0
*Collected by Mrs. Young, for "Trinity Heroes" bed, Royaumont: Mrs. Lyon (10s.), Mrs. Ireland (10s.), Odd sums (£1 5s.)	2	5	0
*Per Miss Kathleen Burke, per First National Bank of Chicago, Benjamin Electric M.J.G. Co., per Jas. B. Forgan, Local Treas.	10	10	4
*B.W.T.A., per Miss Lockhart, Hon. Treas., for upkeep of B.W.T.A. Motor Ambulance, Royaumont...	25	0	0
*Per Mrs. Waugh, further upkeep of "St. Hilda's" bed, Salonica	40	13	0
Mr. and Mrs. M. Greenlees ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Best	1	0	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: Employees Portland Forge Co., Ltd. (23rd con.) (£1 15s. 5d.), Miss Stair-Kerr ("Scots Thistle" bed) (£1)	2	15	5
	£226,818	12	5

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Broughty Ferry" (Royaumont) (1st year)	Broughty Ferry Free Gift Sale, per Miss Macintyre, Hon. Treas., Dundee W.S.S.
"St. Margaret's School, Broughty Ferry," two beds (Royaumont) (further six months each)	Per Miss Kydd, per Miss Macintyre, Hon. Treas., Dundee W.S.S.
"Crombie Munition Workers" (American Unit) (further six months) ...	Per Miss Bury, per H.M. Naval Ord. Officer, Crombie, Fife.
"Gourock," two beds (Corsica, Serbian Refugees) (one year each) ...	Gourock W.S.S., per Mrs. Clatworthy, Hon. Treas.
"St. Hilda's" (Salonica) (further instalment)	Per Mrs. Waugh, St. Hilda's School, Liberton, Midlothian.
"La Grange" (Royaumont) (1st year)	Per Miss Kathleen Burke, subscribed by Men's Club of Emanuel Church, Illinois, and Mrs. Lowell C. Bassford, of La Grange.

LIVERPOOL LOCAL S.W.H. COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS FOR THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Since the lightning campaign commenced in Liverpool in spring, under the energetic direction of Miss May Curwen, one of the Headquarters' Organisers, and the enthusiastic co-operation of the local S.W.H. Committee, with Sir James Hope Simpson's assistance as Hon. Treasurer, the magnificent sum of over £4,000 has been received.

It is hoped that later on, in autumn, further efforts may be made in support of the Hospitals, especially for the work in France, carried on so successfully under the direction of Dr. Francis Ivens as C.M.O., a lady whose medical work is well known in Liverpool and District.

Besides the Abbaye de Royaumont Hospital, a Canteen at Soissons, and a new Hospital, to be housed in Huts, for cases immediately from the Front, is in process of being opened at Villars-Cotteret, by permission, and at the request of, the French Medical Authorities. Dr. Ivens must feel much gratified at this further proof of the appreciation in which the work of the S.W.H. is held in France.

How Some Children are Helping the S.W.H.

In sending a donation this week to the S.W.H. a contributor writes:—

"The little folk took no end of trouble, and their success lies not only in the raising of the £4 4s., but in the joy they gave to their audience.

"It was a perfect afternoon, and the platform was erected with a background of cornfields, many scarlet poppies on the fair line of the Pentland Hills.

"Flags of the Allies decked a Sutherland Tartan carpeted platform, and two huge pots of scarlet poppies gave the martial touch; and pleasing speeches were given, telling of the good work of the S.W.H."

NEWS FROM THE LONDON UNITS.

Dr. Elsie Inglis, writing on May 27th, says that lately, even at the slackest time of fighting on the front, there has been an average of forty patients in the Hospital, and, at the time of writing, there were sixty-six, including two Englishmen of the Armoured Car Section, left to the care of the Scottish Women's Hospital when the Armoured Cars were moved.

The Russians have taken kindly to the Scottish Women's Hospital after the first strangeness has worn off, and Dr. Inglis does all in her power to make them feel at home. One fine Cossack was disgusted at having his curly hair all cropped off, and now announces that he is very happy in hospital, he does not know why. One reason is that Dr. Inglis, realising the strength of the religious feeling in Russia, arranged to have Ikons set up in the wards. In order to have this done, the Hospital had to be blessed, and a priest came to perform the ceremony. The Russian officers have been much touched by the trouble that has been taken, but the Austrian orderlies have been greatly puzzled by this incident. They asked if Dr. Inglis had been ordered to put up the Ikons, and hearing that it was her own idea, and not an order, they found that they had a new light on British character.

The Hospital has developed an out patient department, which includes dentistry, to meet the needs of three Russian regiments stationed at Reni without doctors, and this work has been interesting in bringing the Hospital still further into touch with Russian soldiers, and instrumental in establishing most friendly relations.

WOMEN WELDERS' ORGANISATION FUND.

The members of the Society of Women Welders appeal to the readers of The Common Cause for subscriptions to help the expenses of their organisation. They are confident that their Society will shortly become self-supporting, but at first their organisation expenses must be heavy, and they trust that those who believe with them that the only protection for women workers is organisation, will help them in their venture.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Miss M. M. Longley, c/o The Common Cause, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	101	17	0
Mrs. Bertram		2	6
Mrs. Best		10	0
Horsham W.S.S.	1	1	0
Miss B. Newcombe	1	0	0
	£104	10	6

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Kentish Federation.

DEAL, WALMER, AND KINGSDOWN.—A delightful garden meeting took place here on July 19th. Miss Clare Royse, the indefatigable Secretary, took the chair, and Miss Mercer spoke on Women, the War, and the Future. A very noisy bomb attack brought the war home, but the meeting refused to be disturbed. There was an excellent attendance.

CANTERBURY.—A meeting of the Society and its friends was held at Gaywood's Rooms, on July 20th. Miss Mercer spoke on the political situation and the duties of the future. Great interest was displayed, and many questions were asked. Miss Carter, Hon. Secretary, took the chair.

NEWPORT AND DISTRICT W.S.S.—Owing to the great success of Miss Munro Kerr's meetings in May, the Committee decided to have a special week (July 2nd-7th) for collecting socks and handkerchiefs for the Scottish Women's Hospitals from the women and children of Newport. Messrs. Davies Ltd., drapers, very kindly lent us a room as a receiving depôt, and for three days gave us a window in which to display our collection.

Photographs from Edinburgh, showing the work of the S.W.H. were a great attraction.

As a result of the week's collection, we are sending 640 handkerchiefs, 110 pairs of socks, as well as towels, pyjamas, bandages, etc.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JULY 27.

Cambridge — Meeting of Cambridge Women's Suffrage Association, at Clough Hall, Newnham College—"The Coming of Women's Suffrage"—Speaker: Mrs. Stocks—Chairman: Mrs. Heitland. 5.0 p.m.

JULY 31.

Bournemouth — Annual Garden Meeting, "Holmwood," St John's Road, Boscombe—Speaker: Miss Geraldine Cooke. 5.0 p.m.

LONDON SOCIETY.—

AUGUST 2.

Edmonton Branch—St. Alphege Hall, Tramway Avenue, Edmonton—Chair: Mr. W. Preye—Subject: "Women's Votes and Industrial Reconstruction"—Speaker: Miss Deneke. 7.30 p.m.

AUGUST 3.

Finchley Branch—Great North Road Schools, East Finchley—Speaker: Miss Ruth Young—Subject: "Votes and Reconstruction." 7.0 p.m.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.—

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3rd, at Eversfield Hotel, Hastings—Speaker: **Miss Maud Bell.**

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th, at Alexander Hotel, Hastings—Speaker: Miss Maud Bell.

Coming Events.

The Huddersfield Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. is organising a "Lamp Day," on September 18th, in aid of the Millicent Fawcett Russian Hospital Units and the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Items of Interest.

A Hostel has been opened at 45, Courtfield Gardens, S.W. 5, for wage-earners, whose total income, from all sources (exclusive of war bonus) does not exceed £104 per annum. Partial board and cubicle from 18s. a week. The Lady Superintendent will be pleased to show the Hostel to ladies who may wish to see it, and will furnish all details to enquirers.

Mrs. E. Andresen has been appointed by the Surrey Education Committee as half-time school dentist at a salary of £150 per annum, with travelling expenses.

The Dean and Chapter of Rochester Cathedral have appointed a woman organist and a woman verger.

The headmistress of St. Paul's Girls' School, Brook Green, W., stated at the annual distribution of prizes that they had a wrangler who, when she heard the news of her success, was hoeing potatoes in Pembrokeshire.

EASTERN WOMEN.

New professions are being opened to the Japanese woman. Educationally she does not hold an advanced position. Except in medicine, she cannot obtain a University education. However, the use she has made of her one opportunity promises further emancipation. There are 336 women physicians practising in Japan, and this year out of 39 successful candidates in the Tokyo medical examinations, 27 were women.

The industrial development of Japan has provided a great deal of woman's work. Many Japanese girls are now employed as typists, and the store-girl is among the country's most recent products. It is only of late years that Japan has had its own actresses. Now, every big theatre has a dramatic school attached, in which girls who wish to go on the stage receive a regular training.

The war has had an appreciable effect upon the attitude of the Turkish women towards public affairs. Hitherto the interest of the average woman has been bounded by the walls of the harem, and has centred round her husband. Now, the manhood of the country has gone out of the home, and the interest of Turkish womanhood has followed it. During the heaviest fighting at the Dardanelles, a large deputation of Turkish women marched to the War Office, demanding the restitution of sons and husbands. Such action is so contrary to the customary apathy of the woman of the harem, that it is most significant of progress. Women's education in Turkey is steadily increasing. The woman's college at Constantinople is rapidly extending its work. One sign of the emancipation of the Turkish woman is to be found in her change of dress. In its outraged modesty, the Turkish Government recently attempted legislation against the shortened skirts and thinner veils of the women, but the attempt evoked such a storm of protest, that the legislation was cancelled forthwith.

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS AND THE RAILWAY.

A letter in the *Daily Chronicle* of July 20 brings to our notice a curious distinction drawn between men and women munition workers. It appears that men munition workers wishing to visit their families are able to obtain long distance rail-tickets at reduced rates. This privilege is refused to women. In view of the fact that men and women are in many cases doing identical work, and that many women, from patriotic motives, have taken work far from their homes, the injustice of this discrimination can hardly be disregarded.

THE GOLD STRIPE FOR WOMEN.

By an Army Order of July 18 the gold stripe distinction for wounds is now awarded to members of military nursing services, members of the V. A. D., and special probationers employed in military hospitals who are wounded by the enemy while serving in this country. Recognition will, therefore, be given to the gallantry of the nurse who is wounded when on duty during an air raid.

HAVE YOU A WANT?

If you have a want of any description, do not fail to make it known through the advertisement columns of our paper. We are constantly receiving letters of thanks from our readers. Herewith are some extracts:—

"I shall be only too pleased to continue to advertise in the 'C.C.' as the nicest visitors I have had through its medium."

"I had an advertisement in a few months ago, and it was *most* successful."

"I enclose tariff as promised; I have already received some guests owing to my advertisement in your paper."

"Please discontinue my advertisement, as I have already let my flat through your paper."

"Please continue my advertisement for another three months; I do not want to be out of the paper," etc., etc., etc.

The charge is only **9d.** first ten words, and **6d.** each additional ten per insertion. Special prices for long series. Write to-day to the Manager, "C.C.," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

I BUY FALSE TEETH.

Have you any? I will pay 6d. for each tooth pinned on vulcanite, 2s. each on silver, 5s. on gold, 8s. on platinum. Cash immediately. Satisfaction guaranteed or teeth returned promptly. Write for my FREE BOOKLET, which explains clearly the value of any artificial teeth. I also buy old gold and silver jewellery (broken or otherwise). Full value given. Write for PRICE LIST. Kindly mention COMMON CAUSE. **E. LEWIS & CO.**, 29, London-st., Southport, Lancs. Est. 1873.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Whole Page -	10 0 0	Half Page -	5 0 0
Quarter Page	2 10 0	Per Inch - -	0 10 0

Series Rate:—£9 per page and *pro rata*. Narrow column—£3 7s. 6d. per column, 6s. 6d. per inch.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUMBER OF WORDS.	ONCE.	THREE TIMES.	SIX TIMES.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
20	1 6	4 0	7 6
30	2 3	6 3	12 0
40	3 0	8 6	16 0

All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SECRÉTARIAT FRANÇAIS DES VILLAGES LIBÉRÉS

A LECTURE will be given in aid of the above Society to help the ruined villages in France by **SIR JOHN COCKBURN, K.C.M.G.** (Late Premier of S. Australia) on

"The Symbolism of the Alphabet"

WITH LANTERN SLIDES on Wednesday, August 1st, 1917, at 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

(by kind permission of the Earl and Countess of Meath)

The Chair will be taken at 5 p.m.

TICKETS, 5/- EACH

May be obtained from Mrs. R. ANNING BELL, 28, Holland Park Road, W.; Miss J. L. FRANKLIN, 32, Hyde Park Gardens, W.; Mrs. H. P. COBB, Wealdstone House, Harrow.

POSITIONS VACANT.

LADY, trained Nurse, capable and good organiser, to take entire charge of Medical Nursing Home.—Box 6,807, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.—Woman Groom-Gardener; one pony; help given for digging. Salary according to experience.—Miss Falconer Clark, Mussett's Cottage, Horley.

WANTED, Assistant Matron (C.M.B.) and Probationers for the Coventry Day Nursery and Maternity Home. Thorough training in Child Welfare.—Apply Matron.

POSITION WANTED.

LADY wishes post as Companion-Housekeeper where maid is kept.—Write Miss MacPhail, 10, Oakfield Terrace, Glasgow, W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Valuable Freehold Farm, 46½ acres, farmhouse, excellent buildings, cottage, greenhouse, about 400 choice fruit trees, good gravel pit; station, 1 mile; excellent land, very healthy; good water supply. 'Bus passes farm. Selling through heavy loss and serious illness caused by lawsuit.—West, Roundshill Farm, Bracknell, Berks.

LITERARY.

£50 PRIZE.—Send postage (twopence) for particulars and copy of "How to Make Money With Your Pen" (learn to earn by writing) to Craven Press, 32, Craven-st., Strand, London.

FOR INFANT WELFARE.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL OF MOTHER CRAFT. President, Duchess of Marlborough. Residential training with resident babies for Health Visitors and Voluntary Workers. Five and nine months' course. Specialised training in all modern methods of Hygiene and Physiological Feeding. Next term commences end of September.—Apply to the Director, 29, 31, Trebovir-rd., Earl's Court, S.W.

[Continued on page 208

Continued from page 207]

MEDICAL, &c.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street,

MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,

FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 38 Yrs.
Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

TWILIGHT SLEEP.—Long-established, high-class Nursing Home is devoting one house to maternity patients for above; the other house receives rest cure, convalescent, and other cases, chronic or acute; skilled nursing; pleasant garden.—St. Faith's, Ealing.

GARDENING.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.—Essentially practical training to suit present crisis; vegetable, fruit, and flower culture, fruit bottling and jam making; healthy out-door life; individual consideration; long or short courses.—Illustrated prospectus of Peake-Ridley, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

MOTORING.

TRAIN FOR GOVERNMENT, COMMERCIAL, or **PRIVATE DRIVING** and **MECHANICAL WORK** at **THE HON. GABRIELLE BORTHWICK'S AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOPS.** Special HOLIDAY COURSE of one month's practical mechanism and work in Garage under PROFICIENT INSTRUCTORS every day, 9.30 to 5.30 p.m. (including 44 Lectures) for 5 gns.; or Combination course, including Driving Lessons, for 9 gns.—8, Brick-st., Piccadilly, W. Tel.: 5740 Mayfair.

WARWICK SCHOOL OF MOTORING
259, WARWICK ROAD, KENSINGTON.
Telephone - - 946 WESTERN.
Officially appointed and recommended by the Royal Automobile Club.
Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.
Call and inspect our mechanical class rooms, which are fully equipped for practical training. Driving and mechanism is thoroughly taught by a competent staff.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Home School on Progressive Thought lines. Large garden, cricket field, sea bathing; all exams. Special care given to backward and delicate girls.—Principal: Miss Richardson, B.A.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 6049.

MRS. WOOD-SMITH, M.P.S., Chemist, coaches women students for the Apothecaries Hall Dispensers Examination.—Apply 9, Blenheim-rd., Bedford-pk., W.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

EXPERT TYPEWRITING.—Any quantity in given time; Translations—all languages; Secretarial Training School. Price lists, &c., on application.—Miss NEAL, Walter House, 422, Strand, W.C.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

Telephone: Regent 774.
MISS E. M. STEAR,
99, St. James's St., S.W. (corner of Piccadilly).
TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND OFFICE.
Personal Supervision.
General Copying, 1½d. per folio. MSS. carefully copied, 1s. per 1000 words (over 5000 words).

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
Enquiries solicited. R. CHOMBLEHOLME, *General Manager*

LAUNDRY.

BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second Avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

GOWNS, BLOUSES, LINGERIE, Etc.

ARTISTIC hand-embroidered dresses, coats, and jibbahs. Special prices during war time. Designs, &c., on application.—Maud Barham (late 188, Regent-st.), 33-34, Haymarket, S.W. Facing Piccadilly Tube Station.

PERFECT FITTING Corsets made to order from 15s. 6d. Also accurately copied to customers' own patterns.—Emilie, 17, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly.

BLOUSES AND LINGERIE, Newest Styles, to suit all figures in stock, and to measure at moderate prices. Ladies' shirts a speciality.—M. Clack, 16-17, Burlington Arcade, London, W. 1.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest styles to measure; best workmanship and smart cut guaranteed; from £4 4s.—H. Nelissen, 62, Great Portland-st., W. (late 14, Great Titchfield-st.)

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT.—MESSRS. BROWNING, Dental Manufacturers, 63, Oxford-st., London, THE ORIGINAL FIRM who do not advertise misleading prices. Full value by return or offer made. Call or post. Est. 100 years.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT.—We positively pay highest prices. Up to 7s. per tooth pinned on vulcanite; 12s. on silver; 15s. on gold; £2 on platinum. Cash or offer by return. If offer not accepted we return parcel post free. Satisfaction guaranteed by the reliable, genuine firm.—S. Cann & Co., 69a, Market-st., Manchester. Estd. 1850

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 5s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 5s. 8d. (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

IRISH PILLOW LINEN, sufficient for six full-sized Pillow Cases; only 10s. 6d., postage 5d. Get this month's Free Sale Catalogue. Write to-day.—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

LOVELY FURS!!
Fur Salesman's Wife is willing to sell privately some really beautiful Furs (Samples), quite new, including several rich designs and valuable models. Accept almost any price while they last. First applicants get the best. Write confidentially to Mrs. H., "Arlac," Cowper Road, Rainham, Essex.

MADAME HELENE, 5, Hanover-rd., Scarborough, gives generous prices for ladies' and gentlemen's worn suits, dresses, boots, furs, lingerie, and children's garments; separate price for each article; carriage paid. Cash by return, or parcel promptly returned if offer not accepted.

TYPEWRITER, Remington (brief), thoroughly sound condition, for sale; £5 accepted for quick sale.—Can be seen N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?
The large London Market enables
ROBINSON Bros. of
5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's), W. & 127, Fenchurch St., E.C.
To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVERPLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036.
ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne

TO LET.

FOUR bright rooms (some furniture); minute Kensington Gardens, Tubes, and 'bus; geyser.—Box 700, COMMON CAUSE Office.

LADY wishes to let two rooms in flat, for all August or part. Central position; pleasant outlook—Write before calling, Box 6,778, COMMON CAUSE Office.

SMALL COTTAGE (Westminster) to let, furnished; suitable two ladies; rent £2 weekly. Maid part of day by arrangement. References required.—Mrs. Gray, 21, Gayfere-st., Smith-sq., S.W. 1.

SHREWSBURY.—Furnished, two sitting, three bedrooms, bath, garden; August and September, 30s. weekly; part or whole.—Watkins, Crescent-place, Shrewsbury.

TO LET, for August, furnished old-fashioned Cottage. Four bed, two sitting-rooms, kitchen, inside sanitation; bracing.—Yolland, Buxted, Sussex.

TO LET, furnished House for winter. Four bed, two sitting-rooms, kitchen, bath, good garden; donkey cart.—Gurney, Bitton, Bristol.

TO LET, in September, Forge House, Otford, near Sevenoaks. Ancient Cottage, artistically restored, two large living rooms, four bedrooms, kitchen, and usual offices; bath (hot and cold water); garden.—Apply Mrs. Percy Thompson, 69, Bexley-rd., Erith.

FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

BRIGHTON'S NEWEST PRIVATE HOTEL, Cavendish Mansions, Cavendish-place; 1 minute pier, sea, and lawn; luxuriously furnished; 35 bedrooms; drawing, smoke, billiard, and dining-rooms; separate tables; terms from £2 5s. per week, or 8s. per day. Telegrams: Meadmore, Brighton.

DEAN FOREST, Severn-Wye Valleys.—Beautiful Holiday Home (600 ft. up); spacious house, grounds, bath, billiards, tennis, croquet, motor cars, magnificent scenery; vegetarians accommodated; 38s. 6d. week.—Photos, prospectus, Hallam, Littledean House, Littledean, Glos.

HILLSIDE Holiday Guest House; charmingly situated on the Cotswold Hills, 600 ft. above sea level; sheltered from cold winds; G.W.R. Motor 'Bus Service.—Apply prospectus, Manageress, Hillside, Pitchcombe, near Stroud, Glos.

HEIGHTS OF UDIMORE.—Country house, farm adjoining; high, inland, sea breezes; extensive sheltered gardens; good table; tennis; bath. Abundance home-grown produce.—Parsonage Place, Udimore, nr. Rye, Sussex.

IDEAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.—Central, garden, near sea. Pure, varied, generous diet. Inclusive terms, 2 guineas weekly.—Massingham, 17, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.

MEMBER recommends comfortable rooms, one sitting-room, two double bedrooms, good cooking; beautiful part of Gloucestershire.—Mrs. Gardiner, Golly-yf-y-harryd, Oakridge Lynch, nr. Stroud, Gloucestershire.

WANTED.

WANTED, by three ladies and maid, comfortably furnished cottage, within easy distance of London, for summer months.—Box 6,780, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, first-class, very conveniently situated for business and pleasure. Bedroom and breakfast from 4s.—68, Gower-st., W.C. 1. Telephone: Museum 285.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's-court-square (Warwick-rd. corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; write or call for tariff; strictly inclusive terms; unequalled for comfort and attention; own private garage free; B. and B., 5s. Tel.: Western 344.

DUFF HOUSE Y.W.C.A. TRAINING CENTRE, 43a, ACACIA ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.—Boarders received during vacation (July-September). Charges, from 30s. per week; partial board.—Application to the Warden.

FOR Working Gentlewomen and Ladies visiting London. Rooms and cubicles, by day or week—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., W.

HOSTEL for Lady Workers, Students, and Visitors, terms moderate, by day or week; convenient for all parts.—Miss Sullivan, 59, Albany-st., Regent's Park (Portland-rd. Station).

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined.—13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

ST. ANDREW'S HOUSE CLUB, 31a, Mortimer-st., W. (close to Oxford Circus). Subscription, 21s.; entrance fee, 21s. Residential and non-residential, for professional women, students, &c.—For prospectus, apply Secretary.

N.U.W.S.S.

THE 1917 FRANCHISE FUND.

I enclose Donation of £ : s. d.

Name _____
(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____

All Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria," and made payable to: The Hon. Treasurer, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

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